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Canvas and Sail Cloth, with Hemp and Flax, or either of them, without any Starch.

MY new and improved method of making and manufacturing double canvas and sail-cloth with hemp and flax or either of them, without any starch whatever, consists in first spinning the warp yarn either by hand, or with the sort of machinery generally used for such purposes, without water or dampness of any kind whatever; afterwards properly cleansing and bleaching the same in the best manner, and having made it perfectly dry from that process, placing and working it on a machine similar to those commonly used in cotton manufactories; round the upper bobbins of which machine, the same is rolled in single threads, so as that when the said machine is put in motion in the usual manner, the effect thereof is to untwist those threads, and take out of them all the twist that was made therein by the operation of spinning, and to twist or interweave two of them into one thread on to half the number of other bobbins in the lower part of the said machine, the reverse or contrary way to that in which the single threads or warp had been before twisted; by this process, the yarn is not so hard twisted as at first, and in the operation of thus reversing the twist, the fibres of the flax are so closely united, and are laid or arranged so perfectly level and even in every respect as to render the warp yarn or threads much stronger than any double threads are by the usual mode of manufacture with starched chains; the double threads or warp yarn being thus prepared and twisted together into one chain or warp, the same

is thereby preserved from injury whilst passing through the slay walk in the subsequent operation of weaving, and thus the necessity of using any starch or substitute for starch whatever, which in the ordinary mode of manufacturing is used only for the purpose of uniting the two threads or warp, and making them smooth so as to pass through the slay walk with facility and without injury, is altogether superceded. The canvas thus manufactured is much more pliant than what is made with starch or in any other manner, and is stronger, not only because its being so very regular, and even necessarily makes the stress equal in every part, but because in consequence of there being no starch used in the manufacture, the weight of that material, which is considerable in every web or piece, must be supplied by an additional quantity of warp and woof, and being soft and pliant, it will thicken when used, and become of a closer texture without breaking or running up, or being liable to mildew or turn black. Where hemp is used in the manufacture, I hackle the same with soft soap and a very small proportion of oil in preference to the entire use of oil, as generally practised; for this preparation lays the fibres as even as oil does, and at the same time counteracts the viscous qualities of the hemp, and with a proper quantity of pearl or pot-ashes assists in bleaching the yarn, and obtaining a good colour in that process. The advantages of my invention of course extend to canvas made of unbleached yarn, and the only difference in the manufacture thereof is, the process of bleaching being then dispensed with.

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BERKSHIRE ADDRESS.

TO his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and others, of the county of Berks, assembled at Reading, this seventeenth day of May, 1814, approach your Royal Highness, to offer our congratulations upon the late glorious victories of the Allied Armies—and the more especially glorious, because no feeling of resentment, nor desire for the acquisition of territory, but an avowal of the pure and legitimate objects of war, the destruction of tyranny and oppression, and the attainment of peace and justice, has led to the happy result. From the time we were gratified by reading in the public prints, the last gracious speech of your Royal Highness to the British Parliament, followed by the judicious and temperate declaration of your Allies, disclaiming all intention to humble and degrade the French nation, we began to entertain a hope that a cruel and destructive war

was drawing to a termination, and we are most happy to express to your Royal Highness our gratification at the fortunate issue, and our high admiration of the Allied Powers, who, suppressing ordinary feelings of revenge for the violence and aggressions committed in their own territory, had the forbearance and magnanimity to enter Paris with the olive branch of peace, instead of the weapon of retaliation. Much as the inhabitants of France have endured in their struggle for political liberty, they are amply rewarded by hearing, in their own capital, a declaration from the great Potentates of Europe, that the People have a right to choose their own government: and left to their choice we have a pride and pleasure in learning that their wisdom and experience have directed them to look for a model for their own constitution, to that country whose Prince has declared, "That the Crown is held in trust for the benefit of the People." We trust also that the French Revolution will prove a wholesome lesson to Kings and Subjects—that the House of Bourbon will never forget the rights and liberties of the People by whose choice